Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1807. [No. 1942.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Collection of Militia Fines.

THE Legionary Court will hold an adjourned meeting on *Monday* next, the 22d instant, at my house, at 5 o'clock, P. M. when they will proceed to appoint a COLLECTOR of FINES. Those desirous of filling that office, will please apply, by letter, enclosing recommendations.

John MacLeod, Clk. L. C. E.
June 19, 3t

FOR SALE,
A likely Negro Girl, about 11 years of age.
Apply to the Printer.
June 3.

142 hhds. of MOLASSES,
5 puncheons RUM,
100 bbls. Shad and Herrings,
Just Received and for Sale by
Marsteller & Young.
May 25. d

JUST RECEIVED,

By Sloop MARIA ANTOINETTE, from St. Jago de CUBA, and for Sale, by the subscribers,

275 Spanish Hides
12 hogsheads Molasses
1764 lbs. Bees-Wax
39 boxes white and brown Sugars
7000 lbs. Coffee
150 boxes Segars
9 tons Fustic
6 do. Logwood

June 9. *Wadsworth & Butler.*

Freight Wanted,

For a new Schooner of 1000 *barrels,*
To any of the Windward Islands or Lisbon.

She will be at Alexandria in five days.—Apply to

W. Yeaton,
Rumsay's wharf.
May 9. d

SPANISH HIDES,
First quality Porto-Rico GREEN COFFEE, and St. Croix SUGARS,
Just received, per schooner Fame, from St. Thomas—
FOR SALE, BY
Richard Veitch & Co.
April 25. d

Just received from Philadelphia,

By Captain Hand,
29 chests Young Hyson, and
9 boxes Hyson Shulan Tea, of a superior quality, which will be sold low.
Likewise on Hand,
6 hhds. good Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses, of a good quality,
Salt of various kinds,
And a constant supply of Flour suitable for family use.

Joseph Dean.
March 27 d

District of Columbia.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all whom it may concern*, That the Consul General of Portugal to the United States of America, has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all papers that may be necesssary for vessels bound from the ports of this district to any in Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit having their bills of health thus certified, will be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for account of a Portuguese subject, should be declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese property; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.
May 16. d

WANTED,
A MILLER who is master of his business, to take care of a *merchant mill*.—To such a one good wages will be given.—For the person who wants, please apply to Mr *Joseph Smith*, Alexandria.

Public Sale of Lands.

On Saturday the 27th day of June next, will be sold at the Coffee House, in the town of Alexandria, at 12 o'clock, of that day—By virtue of a decree of the honorable the United States Circuit Court, of the District of Columbia, for the County of Alexandria, on 6 and 12 months credit, the following tracts of land to wit:

One Tract or parcel of Land, lying in the county of Fairfax, adjoining the lands of the late Col. Charles Broadwater, containing about 300 acres.

One other Tract of Land, in the county of Montgomery, on the waters of Piney River and Paint Creek, branches of the Kenawha, granted by the commonwealth of Virginia to Nicholas Hannah, containing 960 acres.—*Also,*

One other Tract of Land, in the county of Hampshire, in the state of Virginia, formerly granted to Bryan Brum, and by him sold to John Pankake, containing 482 acres.—The above mentioned lands were, by the last will and testament of Robert Alexander, deceased, devised to his son Robert, and are now sold to satisfy a debt due to George Chapman, junior.

Thomas Swann,
George Deneale,
Edmund I. Lee, } Com'rs.

May 26. d

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax-streets,
HAS RECEIVED
30 barrels WHISKEY
2000 lbs. cheese, of superior quality
10 bales cotton
10 boxes best Florence oil, in bottles
15 casks choice small twist tobacco
40 boxes mould and dipped candles
10 boxes fresh chocolate
140 reams wrapping paper
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson-skin } TEAS, Of this year's importation & very fine qualities—

Which, with a general assortment of wines, liquors and groceries, he will sell very low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

June 15. d

JUST LANDING,

From Charleston,
20 tierces fresh RICE, and five bales of COTTON, which is said to be of the first quality—and are for sale by

Mordecai Miller.
June 10. d

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED

And offer for Sale,
A considerable quantity of
FRESH TEAS,
This spring's Philadelphia importation, and of *excellent* quality—consisting of
Hyson, in quarter chests.
Young Hyson do.
Hyson-Skin do.
Souchong boxes.

I have also for Sale,
10 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy.
5 do. 4th proof Gin, (superior.)
25 crates queens and blue edged earthen ware, particularly assorted for country stores.
80 boxes and half boxes Prunes.
100 sacks stoved Salt.
2000 bushels do.
4000 do. ground Allum.

W. HODGSON.
June 10. d

TO RENT,

A STORE, on Prince-street, (adjoining my own) well suited for the wet goods business.

JAMES SANDERSON

Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,
5000 lbs. best Green Coffee
10 tierces fresh Rice
20 kegs fresh Raisins
12 tierces green Copperas
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
10 hhds. 4th proof Jamaica
30 barrels N. E. Rum
25 barrels Whiskey
10 bales Cotton
5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards
12 boxes Tin Plates.
AND IN STORE,
11 hhds. south Potomac Tobacco.
May 26. d

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

NOTICE.

THE sale of *Richard B. Lee's* property, as advertised to take place on the 20th instant, is necessarily postponed to a future day, of which timely notice will be given.
June 19. 3t

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
120 boxes Mould & Dipt CANDLES
1000 pieces yellow NANKEENS
4 cases Irish LINENS
10 bales India COTTONS, assorted
4 barrels Glauber's SALTS
20 casks Malaga WINE
And a few boxes choice Bordeaux CLARET.

John G. Ladd.
June 11 d

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do. do.
6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.
Wadsworth & Butler,
WHO HAVE ON HAND,
20 hhds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.
8 do. New-England do.
5 pipes Holland GIN
2 do. country do.
1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine } of a superior qu'ty
4 quarter casks do. do. }
3 do. do. L. P. Teneriffe do. do.
6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.
January 1

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of

MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Lisbon, Malaga, Teneriffe & Corsica } WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin and Souchong } TEAS *of good quality.*

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn. warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.
March 19. d

For Freight or Charter,

THE BRIG
INDUSTRY,
Joseph Sevier, master,
Burthen about 1100 barrels, three years old, and a fast sailer. Enquire of

N. WATTLES & Co.
50 tons of PLISTER for sale on board of said vessel. Enquire as above.
June 20. d

A Miller Wanted.

☞ To a Man who understands the Milling Business, and can produce good recommendations for industry, sobriety, &c. liberal wages will be given by applying to

M. MILLER.

Who wants a small vessel for Charleston, burthen 4 or 500 bbls. to which immediate dispatch will be given. M. M.
June 20 d.

JUST RECEIVED,

And now landing from on board the brig Mary, Capt. Hall, from Boston, at Lawrason and Fowle's wharf, and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle,
60 tons plaister, [illegible] casks lime
60 boxes mould candles; 50 do. soap
6 casks spermaceti oil.
IN STORE,
130 boxes mould candles; 30 do. dip'd do.
40 do. soap; 60 do. chocolate
50 barrels N. E. rum
3 chests imperial, } *FRESH*
15 do. young hyson } *TEAS.*
5 hhds. Mus. sugar; 15 barrels do. do.
40 do. Havanna white and brown sugar
160 boxes Nova-Scotia Herrings
40 do. cod-fish; 25 barrels full mackarel
60 casks raisins
8 bales Beerboon gurrahs,
AND
60 quarter casks Bellona gunpowder.
June 20. d

☞ *Servants to be Hired.*

A young Negro Man, who has been a carriage driver and house servant.

Also, a Negro Girl, who has been accustomed to house service.

Enquire of the Printer.
June 19. eotf

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber,
Hyson and Imperial TEA, in small canisters of two pounds each, or by the smaller quantity—and
Pearl Barley.

Mathew Eakin,
Confectioner, King-street.
June 19, eo3t

Soap and Candle Works

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having determined on relinquishing his business, offers for sale, his entire Works in the Soap and Candle manufacturing line. The Works are almost new and in good condition, fit for any person (so inclined) to go to work immediately.

In point of situation, there is none in this place equal to it for business, being within a few yards of the wharf, lower end of King-street, in which the principal business is done. It is deemed unnecessary to give a description of the Works, as it is presumed that no person will purchase without viewing them: however, they are the most extensive in this place. There is about six hundred bushels of prime Ashes on the premises. Six months of the time for which the place was rented is unexpired. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

William Kean.
June 19. eo3t

N. B. Immediate application would be of advantage to the person to purchase *or rent.*

FOR SALE,
BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,
An assortment of *BROAD CLOTHS*, from eleven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—part of them intitled to drawback.
Ravens Duck.
French Brandy.
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter-casks.
New-England Rum, in barrels.
Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.
May 7. d

WANTED,

A NUMBER of good Working Men—also Horses and Carts to work on the public road between the poor house and Alexandria.—Apply to

John Gadsby.
June 6.

TRIAL OF COL. AARON BURR.

WEDNESDAY, June 17.

Mr. *Hay* begged the attention of the court for a single moment. He then adverted to insinuations which were made yesterday against the post office, which he said were thrown out with a view to affect the character of general Wilkinson, from whom he had this day received a letter informing him the letter in cypher, was delivered to him by a house in New Orleans.

Mr. *Martin* requested to know who opened the letter, or who first broke the seal.

The *Court* said that this was a question not now before them.

Mr. *Botts* said that at a proper time they would bring this matter before the court.

Mr. *Martin* proceeded to make some observations on the question of yesterday. Whether or not a witness could be compelled to answer a question that he had declared on oath would criminate him. Mr. Martin said he would shew to the court that the law supported him in asserting the witness could not be compelled to answer. He then adverted to the argument of Mr. Wirt, who said that he would not travel out of the case before the court.

The gentleman, Mr. Martin said had not however followed that course, but travelled wilfully from the question in case. He complimented the counsel for the prosecution, by calling them kind indulgent friends for the advice which they were perpetually giving them. But he observed at their conduct to be extremely inconsistent with their professions, for they had used every exertion to prejudice the public mind against his client. When the laws of the country presumed his client to be innocent, until convicted, he asked how the counsel for the prosecution could reconcile their conduct with the dictates of reason and justice. At this stage of the business, he said every observation should be avoided that might excite a prejudice either on one side or the other. The gentleman, he said had declared the paper in cypher had been material. If the paper were really criminal, why therefore did they wish to criminate Mr. Wyley in the business, by making a confession to that purpose. This case he said and the mode which the prosecutors were pursuing, were different from any thing he had ever seen in his extensive practice. If they could not translate the letter themselves it was their duty he said to find some person to translate it; but that a court of justice could not compel any witness to translate or interpret the letter. Any person to translate a letter before a court of justice ought to be sworn for that purpose; that it was the duty of the prosecutor to find a person to do this and not the witness, and neither was it the duty of the court to assist him in finding an interpreter for that purpose.

Mr. Martin then referred to the 2d page of M'Nally for this purpose; as likewise the 3d page of Peck, to shew that the evidence must be applied to the particular fact in dispute. It was also a rule of law, that all the evidence ought to be shewn to the court, in order that the court might judge whether or not the evidence was pertinent to the issue. He quoted also the index of Hargrove to the state trials. Mr. Hargrove, he said, appeared also to be of opinion if the witness only imagined the question had a tendency to criminate him or subject him to a penalty, he had no right to answer it.

Some altercation here took place between Mr. Martin, Mr. Hay and Mr. Wirt, respecting Hargrove's Index and the text to which it referred.

Mr. Martin also read an argument on the same subject in the case of Ogden and quoted the question put to Mr. Ogden relative to his first acquaintance with Miranda, when the court appeared to be of opinion that Mr. Ogden had no right to answer any question which might criminate himself.

Mr. *Hay* interrupted Mr. Martin and requested he should read the arguments in the case of Ogden and Smith, on the part of the prosecution. After some dispute on this point between Mr. Martin and Mr. Hay, Mr. Martin proceeded to read the words of the prosecution in the case of Ogden, as likewise the argument of Mr. Colden on the part of the defendant, and the words of Mr. Edwards who was likewise a counsel in the same case.

Mr. *Martin* observed that the case of the United States against Goosely, reported by Mr. Gaul. Page 140, part of which had been read by Mr. Hay, but he asked why did not the gentleman read the whole of that case, which explained the question much fuller, and proved that a witness had no right or could not be compelled to answer a question which might tend to criminate himself or implicate himself, when the court decidedly pronounced this to be according to law: "Here then said Mr. Martin, as far as the authority of Judge Iredell goes, is the fullest proof of the justice of the position I have set down, that a witness cannot criminate himself." Mr. Martin now read from M'Nally in the case of the king against Edwards who was accused of grand larceny. It was the law of Great Britain that a witness could not criminate himself; it was the law in the state in which Mr. Martin lived, and it was the law in every state, whose judicial proceedings he had investigated. He would pay he said, some little attention to remaining arguments of the counsel for the United States. These were founded on M'Nally, 250. In the king against Titusotes, a witness who was a Roman Catholic was asked a question, who did not answer, because he supposed it would criminate himself.——He was also asked another question, whether or not the house where he lodged at Saint Omers was governed by priests & jesuits. This question Mr. Martin observed, could not have been supposed it would affect the accused, yet he was not compelled to answer it. Mr. Martin next remarked the questions put to John Ryan, reported by M'Nally, one of which was "do you follow any business or profession?" This certainly appeared a very innocent question, yet the court gave him this caution, that he was not obliged to answer the question, if he thought it would criminate himself. The court did not ask him to shew how the answering of the question would criminate him, or how it might tend to criminate him; only if he thought so, that he was not obliged to answer it. Mr. Martin next remarked, that the gentleman associated with himself had said, and he would agree with him, if a witness declared he was interested in the cause, he might not answer any question in which he might suppose he was interested. This certainly was proper and conformable to every principle of justice; for if a person interested, was compelled to answer questions which might injure him, it would affect him equally as questions which might criminate him. This was generally supposed to be law in civil cases; how much more, therefore, ought it to be a rule in criminal cases, where not only property, but life was in jeopardy. Earl Mansfield had expressly laid this down to be law in civil cases, did it not therefore apply with ten times more force in a criminal case, where a witness might lay himself open to the severest punishment. In the king's bench in a cause respecting a patent, an objection was made to the oath of one of the servants of the patentee, because he might endanger his veracity in a case in which he was much interested. The gentlemen concerned for the U. S. said Mr. Martin, adduced the case of an attorney at law, who was obliged to disclose what he knew in particular cases respecting his client; but, said Mr. Martin, in those cases where he himself is interested, or where his client is interested he is not obliged to disclose what he knew. With respect to the present case, it would be impossible for him to give an explanation to the court, without taking that shield from him, which alone could secure him from the severest punishment. Even if he were closeted with the court in private, it would be highly improper for him to disclose testimony in which he conceived himself interested, not perhaps for a trifle, for a few acres of land, but to secure his liberty if not his life. Mr. Martin adverted to the case of Mr. Lincoln, the late attorney general, in the mandamus case, as it was generally called. In this case, when Mr. Lincoln was called as a witness, he was told he was not obliged to state any thing to criminate himself. Mr. Martin said, when he shewed these authorities, and there was not a shadow of authority produced on the other side, he wondered how the gentlemen could support the position they had assumed. Mr. Martin said, he did not pretend to carry conviction to the minds of the gentlemen for the prosecution, being so enveloped in prejudice, no more than he could make impression upon the shield of Ajax, composed of seven bull hides.

Mr. *Wickham* rose and said, he only had to make a few remarks to the very able arguments of Mr. Martin——That as to the paper before the court, it was a matter of very little importance; but that the decision of the present point, was a matter of the greatest importance in judicial proceedings——For instance, of what importance the decision of this point might be to Blannerhasset, many of whose letters and papers might be in the possession of the prosecutor. He asked, therefore, if the gentlemen ought to have talked so much about the impression which was sought to be made upon the public mind by this paper. Was it therefore consistent with fairness for the gentleman to sound so loud an alarm about a point so highly interesting in the decisions of the court. Time after time, said Mr. Wickham, he had attended at trials, and never before did he hear such an objection raised, as in the present case. Public prejudices, the gentleman had said, were excited by this.—Public prejudices, if public prejudices were excited against his client, he might as well dispense with the form of a trial, and sit down assured of conviction. Mr Wickham remarked, as to the case of the witness who lodged at St. Omer, and to the Roman Catholic who was asked what profession he was of. The gentleman had said that this argument amounted to a confession of guilt on the part of col. Burr, but he denied it did any such a thing. That the persecutions against col. Burr, the lawful proceedings against him in the Western country were well known. That he therefore was authorised in taking every legal precaution against improper testimony, which he had good reason to believe would be offered—Conscious therefore of his own innocence it was prudent, highly prudent for him to use every measure, and every precaution which the law gave to him.

Mr. Wickham next adverted to the case of Gooseley; and informed the court that the report of Mr. Marshal and of Mr. Randolph who was counsel in that case precisely corresponded with his. That altho' Goosely was acquitted by the petit jury, and consequently proved an innocent man, yet that still on account of the connection between him and Reynolds he was excused from giving testimony. Instead of an accusation of this sort, suppose said Mr. W. a person was accused of murder and that a witness was asked where he was on a certain evening, if this witness was connected with the murder, such question might necessarily criminate him, and he ought to be excused from answering. Mr. Wickham next cited several authorities from M'Nally in suport of his argument—The principle of law, said Mr. Wickham was certainly a correst one, that no accomplice ought to be admitted as a witness, unless he came forward voluntarily. It appeared to him the only reason why a witness on those occasions ought to be sworn was to divulge what might be locked up in his breast, but the moment he acknowledged the question would criminate him if he answered, he ought then most certainly to be excused.

The *Court* wished if agreeable to the counsel on both sides to decline giving their opinion till to-morrow, and wished to know if there were any other questions at present which might be discussed.

Col Burr rose and informed the court that he had to lay before them certain objections against the mode in which many of the witnesses had been brought forward, which had been contrary to every law and custom.

Mr. *Botts* rose and stated that he wished likewise to investigate the charge which he and those associated with him had made against the post offices. He wished particularly that this affair should be gone into, and at present he wished the fact first to be investigated, and next the law on the subject.

The *Court* were of opinion, unless the question bore upon the case, that they could not go into the investigation.

Col. Burr stated that there was much testimony in the possession of the prosecutor which were thus procured, and of course the court ought to regard such testimony as contaminated and unworthy of regard. He mentioned that there were three persons against whom he could substantiate this charge of improperly obtaining letters from the post office, viz. Judge Toulman, Mr. Jackson the member of congress, and General Wilkinson.

The *Court* said that the case must first be before the court, and the fact might be proved.

Col. Burr rose again and said he first meant to specify the testimony thus procured. Afterwards to prove the general robbing of the mails; and next the robbing the mails in particular cases.

After some argument on this point between Mr. Hay and Mr. Botts,

Col. Burr rose and said he would wave the discussion of the question at present about the robbing of the mails, and would call the the attention of the court to another point, the improper means by which testimony now in town had been procured while the case was pending, since he was bound over in his recognizance.

Upon some argument that the question should come before the court in the shape of a motion,

Col. Burr said he should state it in this manner; to move the court why an attachment should not issue against certain characters whom he should prove guilty of the crime alledged.

Mr. Hay said that col. Burr should specify names in his motion.

Col. Burr immediately mentioned gen. Wilkinson, John G. Jackson and Judge Toulman as guilty of this crime.

Mr. *E. Randolph* rose and stated he had not been in court when this discussion began. He said he intended to have moved for an attachment against gen. Wilkinson for compelling persons to give previous affidavits who he knew were to be witnesses, and of illegally forcing, by military authority, persons from New Orleans to Norfolk.

Mr. *Hay* interrupted Edmund Randolph and protested against such a motion as intended solely to have an effect upon gen. Wilkinson and the prosecution going on: That in the midst of this very important prosecution the accused came into court with a motion for an attachment not on any point before the court, but to prevent general Wilkinson to go before the grand jury. He could oppose such proceedings as improper in the present stage, and as only intending to retard the prosecution. He contended such measures were highly improper, and he hoped would not be sanctioned by the court.

Mr. *E. Randolph* said he understood the motion was to be deferred until to-morrow, and therefore only wished to make a few remarks in the case which he said was important not only important but a very great case, which would be enquired in at a future day if neglected at present. He made those remarks at present because he did not see the court then occupied with other matter. If it did influence the trial, which was more than he had in view, ought it therefore to be suppressed. He requested of the court to be permitted to-morrow to introduce it at large.

Mr. *Martin* expressed his surprise at the turn this debate had taken, and made several severe remarks on the prosecution. He said they would most certainly prepare the motion and present it to the court.

Mr. *Hay* said he would protest against the motion, and said he hoped the court would not suffer such a motion to be made, He said he knew very well his protestation would have no effect upon the audience; but that it was his duty to protest against such a motion as irregular and improper: That this motion could only be justified in the supposition that it was a contempt of court. This charge he understood amounted to this, that gen. Wilkinson had compelled certain witnesses to come from New Orleans to Virginia: This he declared was no contempt of court, and if there are even in this conduct, it was no such contempt as the court would notice; he requested the court therefore to consider the case, and he was certain the motion could not be sustained. Mr. H. said the counsel had been pleased to put words in his mouth that he never had uttered: that they had the same object in making these mistatements as in the motion they now proposed. As to the charge against general Wilkinson he was certain it was not only improper to be made but highly unjust, and could not, at all events, come within the jurisdiction of the court. Mr. Randolph, he said, had come in the most solemn manner before the court, and with a declaration, and a pompous declaration as if the whole country was in danger, he had made this charge against general Wilkinson. What was his object, was it not to inflame the public mind and the public ear. But notwithstanding, he could affirm, justice would not sleep; the court would do their duty, and he hoped would not regard the charge made against general Wilkinson to be of the description termed contempt of the court. He therefore hoped the court would postpone the consideration of the motion until the termination of this prosecution. He trusted also that Mr. Martin would not proceed in the style and manner he had hitherto done.

[*To be continued.*]

BALTIMORE, *June 20.*

THE LATEST NEWS

From the Continent of Europe,

Received by the John and Joseph, Manning, 39 days from Antwerp.

By a gentleman at present in this city, we were yesterday put in possession of the "*Journal du Commerce*" to the 9th of May inclusive, containing Paris dates to the 8th of that month.

These papers represent the Turks as being in high spirits at the retreat of the English squadron from before Constantinople, of which there is now no longer any doubt. An article under date of Constantinople, March 25, states that the grand vizier was to set out with the army on the 30th of that month; and that the army which he was to command in person, being 60,000 strong, was bending its march for the Danube. Formidable preparations were making on the side of Georgia. The island of Tenedos had been attacked by the Russians, but without effect. It is said that in repassing the Dardanelles rear-admiral Louis and vice-admiral Duckworth

had been dangerously wounded, and report stated that admiral Louis died in consequence. Two English couriers are said to have been arrested having in their possession the correspondence of the English minister Arbuthnot with his dragoman, and the English consul who resides at Bucharest. This correspondence is said to represent the Russians in a desperate situation, whilst the Turks are in the highest spirits.

Under date of the 6th of April, general Sebastian is represented as being indefatigable at Constantinople and in its neighborhood in putting those parts of the Turkish dominions exposed to the Russians and English in a state of impregnable defence. French officers, engineers, and others, continue to arrive there in great numbers, and are immediately employed by the Turkish government to strengthen their fortifications. Three hundred pieces of heavy artillery, with furnaces for heating balls, had been sent off from Constantinople for the Dardanelles. Thirty thousand men are employed on the coasts of Europe and Asia by Sebastiani to defend the forts and batteries. As soon as the Dardanelles were put in such a situation as to place the safety of the Turkish capital out of danger, it was supposed that the captain-pacha will proceed to the Black Sea with the Ottoman fleet and undertake some enterprize against the Russians. In the mean time trade has experienced a great stagnation, and the price of living is considerably raised; the grand seignior, however, has evinced a disposition to alleviate the evil as much as possible, by granting a considerable sum from his treasury to be employed in obviating the effects of the scarcity. Jussuf-Pacha, governor of Erzerom, who has been invested with all the powers of a grand vizier in Armenia and Colchis, was advancing towards the Crimea for the purpose of attacking the Russians, in which the Persians were to join. All the powers on the coast of Africa have been put in motion against the enemies of the Porte; and it is said that the cruizers of Algiers and Tripoli swarm in the Mediterranean.

The Russian troops in Moldavia and Wallachia are represented as in a deplorable situation, mostly new levies; and attempts were making to organize a militia from among the inhabitants, but the proposition was not much liked.

Thus far the aspect of affairs with regard to the Turks. The following article was presented to us in manuscript. It represents the Persians as carrying all before them:

WARSAW, *March* 16.

The ambassador of his majesty the emperor of Persia, to his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, has received from Therau the account of a brilliant success obtained by the arms of his sovereign.

The prince Abbas Mirza, son of the emperor, and renowned in the east for his bravery, announced to him, under date of the 26th of December last, that prince Mehemed Veli-Mirza, one of his brothers, who commands in the Khorassan, has carried his victorious arms even to Oxus, and that he had taken the city of Merve, belonging to the Tartars Usbecks, situated about 5 days journey from Boukara. The governor of this country has sworn obedience to the emperor of Persia.

Kaboul and Candahar are entirely subject to Feth-Ali-Schah. They make this day a part of the Persian empire, and many solemn embassies have been sent to emperor, to assure him of the fidelity of the inhabitants of this country, even to the frontiers of India.

The prince Abbas-Mirza is in the Moghan and Carabagh, at the head of a formidable army, four days journey from Tiflis. He has taken from his army forty thousand men, to march to Georgia. Ahmed-Ahan, who commanded them, has already taken Churegel and Penbeh, where he found many pieces of artillery. All the Russians who defended those places have been killed or brought prisoners to prince Abbas-Mirza. A great number of Russian deserters arrive every day at the Persian camp. The emperor of Persia, to recompense the brave Ahmed-Khan, has joined to his government that of Erwan. This train of success, obtained at every point of the empire, gives to Persia a new degree of splendor and of power. The Khorassan is no longer exposed to the incursions of the Tartars—the authority of Persia arrives even to the frontiers of the English possessions in India. The Russians are badly established in Georgia, and are attacked on all sides. The most perfect union exists in all the provinces of the empire, and Persia can bring new forces against her enemies.

The Russians have made propositions of accommodation. Feth-Ali-Schah has refused them. He has stopped all kinds of commercial relations, and all communication with Russia; and has answered, that as long as the grand emperor, his friend & ally, shall carry on war against the Russians, they ought not to hope for peace, nor a cessation of arms from Persia.

The emperor of Russia left Memel on the 5th of April for his army of reserve in Lithuania. His Prussian majesty followed him, having in his suite the baron Hardenberg. The English gen. Hutchinson has also left Memel for Lithuania.

The heavy artillery destined for the siege of Dantzick, arrived before that place on the 18th of April.

Another levy of 15,000 men is making in Poland to reinforce the national army.

The Journal du Commerce of the 6th of May, contains the 72d bulletin, which is dated at Finckenstein the 23d of April. This bulletin chiefly relates to the armistice between the French and Swedes, and contains observations on the impolicy of the war which exists between Sweden and France, as well as certain expressions which are said to have fallen from Bonaparte, regretting the hostilities between the two powers. The bulletin likewise states the event of an attempt made by a body of about 2000 men from the fortresses of Glatz and Silberg to dislodge general Lefevre, who with his corps of observation was at Frankenstein. They were completely defeated in their object, the French making 600 prisoners and taking three pieces of cannon, having killed of their enemy 400. Jerome Bonaparte is represented as having behaved gallantly on the occasion, repairing to the place of battle, as the bulletin says, "*au premier coup de canon.*" The siege of Dantzick continues, and that of Neiss advances. We shall publish the bulletin at full length on Monday.

By the same vessel we have likewise received an English paper, entitled the *Kentish Gazette* of the date of May 8th, inclusive. From this paper we copy into the American of to-day the particulars of an armistice between the French and Swedes, which has been occasioned by the recent victory obtained over the latter by the former. The Kentish Gazette also contains the official letters of admiral J. T. Duckworth, detailing the proceedings of the British ambassador and fleet before Constantinople, and in their passage of the Dardanelles. Unfortunately the paper is torn so as to render the most important letter incomplete. The following, however, will give the reader a pretty correct idea of the expedition and its failure:

The letters are addressed to lord Collingwood, and the subjoined bears date on board the

"*Royal George, without the Dardanelles, March* 6, 1807.

My Lord,

"It is now my duty to acquaint your lordship with the result of the resolution which for the reasons I have already detailed, I had adopted of forcing the passage of the Dardanelles. My letter of the 21st is dated at an anchor eight miles from Constantinople, the wind not admitting of a nearer approach;——but the Endymion, which had been sent a-head with a flag of truce, at the request of the ambassador, was enabled to anchor within four miles. Had it then been in our power we should have then taken our station off the town immediately, but as that could not be done from the rapidity of the current, I was rather pleased than otherwise with the position we had been forced to take, for in the conferences between his majesty's minister, Mr. Arbuthnot, and the captain Pacha, of the particulars of which your lordship is in possession, it was promised by Mr. Arbuthnot, that even when the squadron had arrived before Constantinople, the door to pacification should remain open, and that we should be willing to negociate on terms of equality and justice. In consideration of this promise and as it would convince the Porte of his majesty's earnest desire to preserve peace, as well as to possess her ministers with a confidence of the sincerity of our professions, it was the opinion of Mr. Arbuthnot in which I concurred, that it was fortunate we had anchored at a little distance from the capital as a nearer approach might have given cause for suspicion and alarm, and cut off the prospect of an amicable adjustment of the differences which had arisen.

At noon, of the 21st, Uska Bey a minister of the Porte, came off; from whose expressions Mr. Arbuthnot thought it impossible not to believe, that in the head of the government (for in the present instance every circumstance proved that between him and the armed populace a great distinction is to be made) there really existed a sincere desire for peace; and the negociation was carried on, as will appear by the documents transmitted to your lordship, till the 27th; but from the moment of our anchorage till we weighed on the morning of the 1st of March, such was the unfortunate state of the weather, that it was not at any time in our power to have occupied a situation which would have enabled the squadron to commence offensive operations against Constantinople.——On Sunday the 22d alone, for a few hours, the breeze was sufficient to have stemmed the current where we were placed; but such was the rapidity on shore where the Endymion was at anchor, that captain Capel thought it very doubtful whether the squadron could have obtained an anchorage, though it had been held in preparative readiness, by signal, from day-break; but the peculiar unsettled state of the weather, and the minister's desire that I should give a few hours for an answer to his letter, through Usak Bey, prevented me from trying.—Before five o'clock, P. M. it was nearly calm; and in the evening the wind was entirely from the eastward, and continued light airs or calm till the evening of the 28th, when it blew fresh from the N. E. and rendered it impossible to change our position.

"Two days after our arrival near Constantinople, the ambassador found himself indisposed, and has been since confined with a fit of illness, so severe as to prevent him from attending to business. Under these circumstances he had delivered in the 22d to the Turkish minister a project, as the basis on which peace might be preserved, and at his desire the subsequent part of the negociation was carried on in my name, with his advice and assistance; and while I lament most deeply that it has not ended in the re-establishment of peace, I derive consolation from the reflection that no effort has been wanting on the part of Arbuthnot and myself to obtain such a result, which was soon seen from the state of the preparations at Constantinople could be effected by negociation only, as the strength of the current from the Bosphorus, with the circuitous eddies of the port, rendered it impracticable to place ships for an attack without a commanding breeze; which during the ten days I was off the town, it was not my good fortune to meet with.

I now come to the point of explaining to your lordship the motives which fixed me to decide in repassing the channels of the Dardanelles, and relinquishing every idea of attacking the capital, and I feel confident it will require no argument to convince your lordship of the utter impracticability of our force having made any impression, as at this time the whole line of the coast presented a chain of batteries; that twelve Turkish line of battle ships two 3 deckers, with nine frigates, were with their sails bent, and apparently in readiness filled with troops; add to this, near two hundred thousand were said to be in Constantinople, to march against the Russians; besides there were an innumerable quantity of small craft, with boats; and fire-vessels had been prepared to act against us.——With the batteries alone we might have coped, or with the ships, could we have got them out of their stong hold; but your lordship will be aware that after combating the opposition which the resources of an empire had been many weeks employed in preparing we should have been in a state to have defended ourselves against them as designed and then repass the Dardanelles.

"I transmit your lordship an account of the damages sustained by the respective ships; as also their loss in killed and wounded, which your lordship will perceive is far from trifling. The mainmast of the Windsor Castle being more than three quarters cut through by a granite shot of eight hundred weight, we have found great difficulty in saving it.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) "J. T. DUCKWORTH."

SWEDEN.

Malmo, April 16.

His royal majesty received the day before yesterday the following report from baron Essen, governor general of Pomerania:

"On the 16th, in the morning, general baron Armfeldt reported to me, that early in the morning his advanced posts were attacked by the enemy with a superior force, and that he supposed the enemy were reconnoitering our position. A further report stated, that a strong corps advanced against the centre of his left wing, and that, notwithstanding the vigorous resistance made by his troops, he was obliged to fall back. The general proceeded immediately to Great Kosenow, where the roads from Yokermunde and Ferdinandshoff meet. In the mean time no report reached me from colonel Cardell, nor was the pass of Sarowmuhle occupied by him. That part of the column which was under the orders of bregadier Vegsack, and after he had been wounded, under the command of lieut. col. Posse, continued to fall back towards Anclam and Ziethen, Swedish Pomerania, where it halted.

"I had in the mean while established my head quarters at Kantzien, where I received the above reports from general Armfeldt. From Anclam I sent my aid de camp, major Bessewitz, to adjutant general baron Tawast, who commanded the right column, with orders to call in his advanced posts; and he left Demmin, and took a position behind the river Peen; the troops posted at Friebsee and Damgarten were also ordered to retreat.

"A further report from Baron Armfeldt acquainted me that he had been necessitated to order the infantry to retreat to Kantzies, while he remained at Ziether on the 17th with his cavalry and two pieces of cannon. I thereupon ordered Baron Stael von Holstein to take the command of the above troops, and soon after was informed by baron Armfeldt, that he wss wounded, and had proceeded to Stralsund. The battalions of Skaraburg and Engolbrecht were ordered to retreat from Ziether and Stolpe, and the right column towards Giram.

"In the morning of the 17th the battalions belonging to the left column, moved from Kentzien, part of them occupied the villages in the vicinity of Griefswald, and the rest were quartered in that city.

"The same morning, I sent Baron Krassaw to Anclam, to propose an armistice for 24 hours, in order to gain time to remove the sick and wounded. In the afternoon col Gouvi, the first aid-de-camp to general Mortier, arrived at Griefswald, with the generals reply.

"On the 18th, another officer arrived from general Mortier, who proposed a meeting with me, at Schlatkow, half a mile from Anclam, where I accordingly arrived at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon. The right column was ordered the same day to remove from Grim and occupy the villages in the neighborhood of Stralsund. At the meeting in Schlatkow, an armistice was agreed upon, the terms of which I humbly annex to this report.

"On the 19th, I left Griefswald, and established my head quarters in this city.

"H. VON ESSEN."

"*Stralsund, April* 20, 1807."

By a more recent report of the 22d April, his majesty has been informed that the corps of colonel Gardell has made good its retreat to Swinemunde, from whence it is ordered by the governor general to proceed to Wolgast: upon the whole it appears that our loss has not been by far so considerable as might have been expected.

The enemy's magazines taken on the 14th instant, at Anclam, have been moved into Swedish Pomerania.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, JUNE 22.

CAPTURE OF ALEXANDRIA.

Captain Peterson, arrived here on Saturday last, from Sardinia, was boarded a few leagues from Gibraltar, by an English armed brig, having on board dispatches from Sicily for the British government.—The officer who came on board capt. Peterson, informed that the dispatches contained an official account of the capture of Alexandria, by sir Sidney Smith, who was joined in the expedition by a large body of Arabs. Two French frigates and a corvettee were also captured near that place by the squadron attached to the command of this gallant officer.

[*Boston Gazette.*]

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

JUNE 20, 1807.

ORDERED,

THAT William Reily, John Dundas, and Adam Lynn, be appointed commissioners to hold an election at John Hodgkin's tavern, on the first Monday in July next, for the purpose of electing a member of the Common Council for ward number 3, in place of John M'Kinney resigned.

Teste, JAMES M. M'REA, c. c.

June 22. 3t

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-street, and bounding east and west on Fayette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

June 22. tawtf

Lately published in this City,

AND FOR SALE BY
THOMAS SARGENT, ISAAC ROBBINS and HENRY S. EARL:

A
SHORT ACCOUNT
OF THE
LIFE & MINISTERIAL LABORS
OF THE
REV. WILLIAM WATERS:

Handsomely bound—Price 50 Cents.
June 16.

Trial of Col. Aaron Burr.

WESTCOTT & CO.

ELEVENTH STREET,
NEAR PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
WASHINGTON CITY,

INFORM the Public that they have engaged THOMAS CARPENTER, one of the most able and correct Stenographers in the United States, to attend the circuit court, to commence its session at Richmond the 22d instant; and in case the said trial comes on, to publish as speedily as possible a compleat and full account thereof, accompanied by all the documents relative to this all important case.

☞ The Enquirer, and Argus, of Richmond, and the American, of Baltimore, will please to publish this advertisement in their respective papers, three times immediately on receipt thereof, and charge the same to the Editor of the Expositor.

N B. The copy right will be secured.
May 19.

Just Received and for Sale,

By the Subscribers,

A choice cargo of MAHOGANY,

From the Bay of Honduras, of different lengths and sizes, which they will sell by the log or larger quantity.

They have also for Sale,

Sugar in hogsheads
London particular Madeira Wine,
Catalonia ditto. by the quarter cask
Virginia Rum, of excellent quality
Molasses by the hogshead
Liverpool Stoved Salt
And Logwood.

Nathaniel Wattles & Co.
January 26 2aw

Notice.

WHEREAS the subscriber has obtained letters of administration from the orphans court for the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, on the personal estate of Hugh West, deceased, late of the said county—this is to request all persons who have claims against the said estate to exhibit the same, legally proven, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of December next, and all who are indebted are required to make immediate payment.

Ann West, *Adm'x.*
June 1 2aw4aw

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber in August last, a negro woman named *Tabb*; she is about 35 years of age, of the common size, of a yellowish complexion, long face, high cheek bones, and her eyes sunk in—she understands every kind of house work, washing, nursing, &c. In the latter capacity she has been passing herself in Alexandria, and has said by my authority. There are various circumstances which lead me to believe she has been and is now secreted by her husband Jerry (the property of Joseph Mandeville, junior). He is hired to his father John Mandeville, as a laborer, and sometimes drives a cart on the streets. *Twenty Dollars* will be paid if taken in the district, and the above reward if taken above 10 miles without, provided that she is so secured that I get her again.

All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing said negro, in any capacity whatever.

H. ROSE.
April 24. [28.] 2aw

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,

From New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he manufactures *Suwarr Boots* with all the modern improvements, warranted equal to any in the United States. After many years of experience in his business, he has discovered a new method of retaining the elasticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes, Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves, Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots.—Gentlemen will please to call and chuse for themselves, at his shop in King-street, between Mr. Mott's and Mr Hodgkin's tavern.

N. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.
January 5. d6m

Just Received,
And For Sale by COTTOM & STEWART,
Carr's Stranger in Ireland,
Price One Dollar.

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Lisbon Carpeting for summer, of different qualities,
Bucellos and Carcavello Wines in quarter casks,
Window Glass of different sizes,
Mould Candles of a superior quality in small boxes,
Soft shelled Almonds in bags,
A quantity of patent Iron hollow ware.

R. T. Hooe & Co.
June 1. eo

Valuable Property for Sale.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Honorable the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia, in a suit depending in Alexandria county, in Chancery, wherein COLIN AULD, administrator of ROBERT MILLIGAN, deceased, is complainant, and WILLIAM WILSON is defendant—will be exposed to Public Sale, on MONDAY, the 6th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon,

AT THE COFFEE-HOUSE,

A LOT, containing one acre; extending on Washington-street three hundred and fifty-three feet two inches, and on Oronoko-street one hundred and twenty-three feet five inches; on which there are erected a substantial, commodious and well-finished dwelling house and other suitable buildings, as lately occupied by Mr. WILSON. Subject to a ground rent of twenty pounds per annum.

A FARM, called "MOUNT-HYBLA," handsomely situated, containing about 250 acres, six miles from town, and adjoining the lands of James Patton and Thompson Mason.

Three-fourth parts of an undivided interest in the whole of the Lands heretofore attached to the Keep-Tryst furnace, being about 1400 acres, with the exception of the works and 221 acres sold to the government of the United States, lying in Berkely, now Jefferson county, near Harper's ferry.

And at the same hour, on the following day, upon the Premises,

Twenty-six Acres and forty-five Perches of Ground, lying within the limits of the corporation, bounded to the northward by the lands formerly belonging to Richard Conway, deceased; on the eastward by the lands of the heirs of Samuel Arell; on the southward by the lands of Lawrence Hoof and King-street continued; and on the westward by the lands of Charles Lee and Benjamin Dulany: eight acres of which are under a lease to Purkis and Workman, which expires on the first of April next, and are in a state of high cultivation as a garden.

Nine Acres of Ground, beginning on the north side of Queen-street, near the powder house; running thence with the north side of said street westwardly to the line of land belonging to the heirs of Samuel Arell; thence northwardly with that line into Oronoko street; thence eastwardly with said street to Mr. Fendall's line; thence southwardly with said line to the beginning.

The respective lands will be sold together, or divided into such lots as may be deemed most advantageous.

By agreement of the parties interested, a credit of one, two and three years will be given, upon bonds with sufficient security for the purchase money being granted, bearing interest from the day of sale, and the punctual payment thereof, by equal portions at these periods, further secured by deeds of trust on the respective properties purchased.

Charles Lee,
Thomas Swan, } *Com'rs.*
June 3. eots

A Brewery Establishment

FOR SALE.

WISHING to quit the brewing business, I offer for sale all my right and interest in that extensive *BREWHOUSE* which I now occupy. There is an established business, 1500 barrels having been sold in one season, 2000 might be made—all the working utensils complete, with malt house, kiln, mill, casks, and 800 bushels of malt.—Also a line of wharf extending along the Potomac 150 feet, very suitable for a lumber yard, or to receive flour by water—this may be treated for separately.

These premises are held by lease from the Corporation, who are to pay for all improvements of stone and brick, at the end of the lease, of which there are ten years unexpired from the 7th September next. One third of the purchase money will be required—for the remainder a liberal credit will be given on sufficient security. For further particulars apply to

Thomas Cruse.
May 27. 3taw1m

☞ If not sold at private sale by the first of August, it will on that day be sold by public auction, at ten o'clock, on the premises, to the highest bidder.

To Sell or Rent,

Sundry LOTS in Alexandria—Also several in the city of Washington. For terms apply to SARAH PORTER.
February 14. 2aw

FAXON, METCALF & Co.

Have for sale, landing from schooner GOOD INTENT, from Boston,

50 boxes Mould CANDLES
8 pipes fourth proof BRANDY, superior quality
5 do. first do. do.
20 chests Young Hyson TEA, late importation
6 hhds. Cod FISH
40 boxes do.
50 barrels N. E. RUM
150 reams Wrapping PAPER
30 dozen SIFTERS
1 dozen sets MEASURES
1 dozen HALF BUSHELS

IN STORE,

130 boxes Mould CANDLES
10 pipes GIN
20 hhds. N. E. RUM
5 hhds. MOLASSES
20 barrels BEEF, Boston inspection
20 Do. PORK, do. do.
10 half barrels do.
20 boxes Brown SOAP
1500 bushels Ground Alum SALT.
June 10 eo2w

Public Sale.

ON MONDAY,

The 6th day of July next, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, will be sold, at public auction, on the premises, (if not previously disposed of by private sale, of which timely notice will be given)

That LOT on the west side of Fairfax-street, to the south of the Marshal's late office, and nearly opposite Mr. Thompson's, measuring 59 feet 1 3-4 inches on Fairfax-street, and backwards parallel with Cameron-street 123 feet 5 inches.

The dwelling house consists of five rooms, a kitchen, and good large cellar. A thorough repair of the house, building a new stable, and other improvements on this lot, cost upwards of $1000 in the year 1802.

AND IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER,

At the Coffee-House,

That half acre lot in the town of Dumfries, near the tobacco warehouse & Quantico creek, designated in the plan of the said town by No. 146; on which are erected a substantial, well built brick house, 54 by 28 feet, a bale, or store house, 30 by 18 feet, stable, &c.

The purchaser to give bonds with security for the price, payable by equal portions in one, two and three years, without interest if punctually paid; and to secure the payments a deed of trust on the property purchased. A good title will be made by

Colin Auld.
May 20. [22] 3tawts

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from *Philip Wanton* to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain sums therein mentioned, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of June next, on a credit of six months—

Six LOTS handsomely situated, contiguous to the town of Alexandria; containing between 5 and 6 acres, each being a part of the tract lately known by the name of "*Stump-Hill*, and in the sub-division thereof, as laid off by Col. Gilpin—distinguished by the numbers 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25.

To accommodate purchasers, these Lots will be set up separately—and for the consideration money notes with approved indorsers, will be required.

JOHN M'IVER.
May 29. 3tawds

The U. States—*Libellants,* against The Schooner Hyland, her Rigging, Tackle, Apparel and Furniture—*Respondents.* } *On a Libel in Admiralty.*

IT IS ORDERED,

THAT a special court be held, on the 6th day of July next, for the trial of this cause, in this court, then to be held in the town of Alexandria, and that the Marshal do give public notice of the seizure and libel, by causing the substance of the libel, together with this order, citing forth the time and place of trial, to be published at the court-house door of this county, at the coffee-house door, in Alexandria, and in the public newspapers of the said town, at least fourteen days previous to the day of trial.

George Deneale, *C. C.*
May 15. eots

Pursuant to the above order of court, Robert Moss, D. M. for Daniel C. Brent, marshal of the district of Columbia, *hereby gives Notice*, That the seizure and libel in the case above stated, is for a breach of the revenue laws, in trading to a certain port in the island of St. Domingo, not under the acknowledged government of France. The trial will commence on the day, and at the place above mentioned; where all persons concerned are notified to attend.

R. MOSS, *D. M.*
May 15.

R. C. WEIGHTMAN,

At his Book Store, (late DUANE'S) City of Washington,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY FOR SALE,

A large and general assortment of

Books and Stationary of every kind:

Printing Ink of the first quality—Patent Ball Skins—and Music and Musical Instruments. All of which he sells at the lowest Philadelphia prices for cash.

R. C. W. has now in the press, and purposes publishing on the first of August next, *SIMPLE TALES*, by MRS OPIE. 2 vols 12 mo. of about 360 pages each. Price to subscribers $1 75 in boards—to non-subscribers 2$. Subscriptions for this work, are received at this office, at the book store of Messrs. Cottom and Stewart, and at Mr. Shutz's circulating library.

May 28.

☞ Subscriptions and payments received as heretofore by R. C. W. for the *Aurora*, who is constituted agent for that purpose.

The Subscriber has just Received

And offers for sale,

Ninety hampers Bristol PORTER BOTTLES, containing one gross each
Seven bales COTTON, of a superior quality for retailing—and
A few tierces fresh RICE.

ON HAND,

Best Philadelphia PORTER AND PALE ALE, in hhds.
Do. BEER, in barrels.

AND AS USUAL,

First quality Philadelphia Porter and Pale Ale, in bottles, *fit up for home, or export consumption.*

ALSO,

WHITE AND BROWN SOAP, old and dry, and in nice order for retailing, or family use.

WM. DUNLAP.
June 10. cot.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, living in Hardy county, Virginia, on the first instant, a negro man named *DICK*, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has a down look when spoken to; his father is a freeman in Alexandria, and it is probable he will make that way. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him in any goal so that I get him again, shall have the above reward.

Joseph Van Meter.
June 13. 2aw2w*

N. B. All persons are forewarned against harboring said fellow, as I am determined to prosecute to the extent of the law.

J. V. M.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong } *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use.
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flour, indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best English and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

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SAMUEL SNOWDEN